THE SOMERSET HERALD.

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THE AMERICAN BOY.

"Father, look up and see that flag,
How gracefully it flies;
Those pretty stripes—they seem to be
A rainbow in the skies."
It is your country's flag, my son,
And proudly drinks the light,
O'er ocean's wave—in foreign climes,
A symbol of our might.

"Father—what fearful noise is that,
Like the thundering of the clouds?
Why do the people wave their hats,
And rush along in crowds?"
It is the voice of cannonary,
The glad shouts of the free,
This is the day of memory dear—
'Tis Freedom's Jubilee.

"I wish that I was now a man,
I'd fire a cannon too,
And cheer as loudly as the rest—
But, Father, why don't you?"
I'm getting old and weak—but still
My heart is big with joy;
I've witness'd many a day like this—
Shout ye aloud, my boy.

"Hurrah! for Freedom's Jubilee,
God bless our native land;
And may I live to hold the sword
Of Freedom in my hand!"
Well done, my boy—grow up and love
The land that gave you birth;
A home where Freedom loves to dwell,
Is Paradise on earth.

WASHINGTON.

There seems to be something in the very name of this illustrious individual, that every American seems instinctively, as it were, taught to venerate, inasmuch as every incident in his life is becoming more and more interesting as time is gradually gaining space, from his lifetime to the present moment.

I was seated the other afternoon, enjoying a cigar, at the Maspeth Hotel, when a plain well-dressed elderly man, drew a chair towards me, and seeing me so much at leisure, evinced a disposition to enter into a conversation with me; when I observed—

"Well friend, it appears from all accounts, our new President has left us."

"Yes sir, so it seems—and on so short notice," he replied.

"He was quite an aged man—not so old as myself by several years. Was you in this country during the revolution, sir?"

"Oh, yes sir, I was born in this country, thank God."

"Then sir, you must have some recollection, but I was too young to enter the service at that time."

"And where were you, sir?"

"In Westchester, sir."

"Oh! then you had an opportunity of knowing considerably about the great movements of that day; and you recollect the features of Gen. Washington as perfectly as though it was but yesterdey? and Lafayette, too?—and Harry Pinckney?"

"Yes," said he, laughing heartily.—"Crosby and my father were neighbors."

So saying I offered him a cigar, which he declined, and said—

"If the landlord has a pipe, I will prefer it. I should like to tell you, he continued, "a little circumstance which took between Gen. Washington and myself."

I observed I should be delighted to hear it," and he related the following history of a day in the General's employ.

"Well one morning father told me to take the black mare to Sing Sing, and get her shod, and wait till old rum nose Ben, the Blacksmith, shod her. So I stood at the door of old Ben's shop, and who should drive up to the tavern opposite, but Washington in his coach and Lafayette with him. They both got out, and I saw both pass into the back room, and the landlord followed; and in a few seconds the landlord beckoned me from the piazza. I felt frightened at first, and wondered what it meant; but thinks I, they want some grog and fresh water. I was in my shirt and trowsers, without shoes, and on my head, an old cocked hat, and my feet and ankles you may judge. I had been hoeing corn in the morning; but in I went. As I approached the bar, I met the landlord; he said—

"There are two gentlemen in the back room who wish to see you."

Unable to smother a laugh, I said—

"My God! I can't go; see me," and I exhibited myself, and pointed to my feet.

"Come along, I'll go with you."

So in he went.

As I pulled off my hat, the stoutest man says—

"Sit down, young man."

"This boy," said the landlord, "I am confident will do any service you may trust him with, to your satisfaction, and withdrew from the room; and the General began, (for it was Washington himself,)—

"Young man, I wish to procure the newspaper of to-day, from New York? can you procure it for me?"

I hesitated a moment, and replied—

"I think I can, sir."

"Well," says he to the Marquis, "please inquire of the landlord if he will furnish a good horse."

"No, no," said I "I don't want a horse."

"How will you go, then?"

"In my canoe," I said.

The Marquis could not refrain from a downright laugh, which brought the landlard to the door.

"Le diable you'll be drowned?" says the Frenchman.

"There is not water enough in North river to drown this child, I know," said I.

The Marquis and the landlord enjoyed the retort by a hearty laugh, but the other turned to the window, looked on the river a few seconds, and observed—

"The tide serves and I wish to see you off. What time will you probably return?"

"Between seven and eight this afternoon," I replied.

He handed me a gold piece.

"I don't want half so much; I only want sufficient to buy some fowls and eggs with, for I am going to market."

The General turned to the landlord, and said to him—

"Give him as much change as he wishes," on which he handed me about twelve shillings, while I observed—

"Now I'll run home and get some clothes in a few minutes."

"I wish to speak a few words with you before you start."

"I shall not be here again till I come from New York, sir. In fifteen minutes I shall start from the little stone dock," and I pointed to it out of the window.

"I desire you to be prudent and keep your own counsel," said the General; "and should any mischief befal you, so that you are detained, do not fail to let me know all the circumstances immediately, so that I may relieve you."

So saying "good bye," I took my hat and started, and by the time I stated I started from the dock, and saw the carriage drive off.

I sood reached the city, and went to Claus Vandara's in the Bowery, who used to keep the Sourkrout Club House, as it was then called, and where I had often been with my father, who was an old friend of his. I told him my errand, and the haste I was in, on the account of the time of tide.

"Well," said he, "here's Huey Gaines' to-day's paper, and here is an English paper which came in the British packet last night—take that, too, and the sooner you are off the better, it is now dead low water."

"I felt rejoiced at getting the other paper, and had them between my shirt and skin, in my bosom, very soon. I left my fowls and eggs with him, and took the baskets back, but not till the good old Dutchman had tossed into one a large roll of gingerbread, and which I began to need very much. As I approached the wharf, there were three red coats looking towards a ship at anchor in the river. As I stepped into my canoe, they walked to the place, and one asked—

"Where are you going?"

"To Weehawk," said I.

"Where have you been?"

"To market to sell some chickens and eggs," I answered.

They said no more, and I made the best of my way to Sing Sing, with a fine tide, and soon arrived there, just before those I have mentioned; and my heart felt good to see the carriage drive to the tavern, and both of them looking for me out of the window. I fastened my canoe, but I left both baskets, for I knew that funny Frenchman would make fun of the gingerbread. As I entered the house, the landlord was in the bar. I saw the back door open, and the landlord told me to go in, which I did, and Lafayette shoved it slowly to.

Washington was on his feet, and before I could take off my hat he observed—

"Well my young friend what success?"

"All good, sir," I said, laughing, as I thrust my hand into my bosom and pulled out both papers and handed them to him.

"An English paper—where did you get this from?" said he, as a look of approbation spread over his noble face.

"Sourkrout Hall, sir."

He reached his hand and took mine saying—

"I am greatly obliged to you."

"Sourkrout Hall," said the Frenchman, looking at me very significantly.

"You've not had your dinner?" said the General.

"Not to-day, sir."

"Marquis please order some, and a dish of tea."

"No sir, I must go home."

Washington took out his purse and held five guineas towards me. I drew back and said—

"I am an American, sir, and father would make me return it right away, if he knew it."

"Well," said he, "if I can reward you no other way, bear in mind this—General Washington thanks you; and give my respects to your father, and tell him I congratulate him on having such a son; and remember, if at any time during this contest, or hereafter, you get involved in any difficulty, let me hear from you, and I will relieve you if in my power."

As he said this, I thought I saw a tear starting in his eyes, and Lafayette's likewise, as they both hurried into the carriage, when the landlord followed to the steps. While the waiter was closing the door, Lafayette said—

"My God! what a country! patriots from the commander-in-chief down to the ploughman! they deserve to be free!"

"Yes," replied the other, as the coach drove off, "and I trust in God they will be."

RULES FOR LADIES.

It is not considered fashionable to introduce two persons who accidently meet in your parlor, and who are paying you a morning visit.

Never introduce in the street, unless the third person joins and walks with you. You may make an exception to this rule when the parties are mutually desirous of knowing one another.

When a gentleman is presented to a lady, if she is in her own house, and desires to welcome him, she may shake hands with him; but on any other occasion, unless the gentleman is venerable, or the bosom friend of the husband or father, this practice is reprehensible.

A lady is at liberty to take either another lady or a gentleman to pay a morning visit to a friend without asking permission; but she should never allow a gentleman the same liberty.

A lady who is invited to an evening assembly may always request a gentleman who has not been invited by the lady of the house, to accompany her.

If you are walking with one lady do not stop to converse with others who are unknown to her, as she must necessarily feel unpleasant; but if with a gentleman you may do as you please.

EXTRAORDINARY COINCIDENCE IN THE LIVES OF A MARRIED PAIR.—A Scotch newspaper of the year 1777, gives the following as an extract of a letter from Lanark:—"Old William Douglas and his wife are lately dead; you know that he and his wife were born on the same day, within the same hour, by the same midwife; that they were constant companions till nature inspired them with love and friendship; and at the age of nineteen were married with the consent of their parents, at the church where they were christened. These are not the whole of the circumstances attending this extraordinary pair. They never knew a day's sickness until the day before their deaths, and the day on which they died they were exactly one hundred years old.—They died in one bed, and were buried in one grave, close to the fount where they were christened.

On Wednesday, a little excitement was created at the Cataract House, Niagara Falls, on which a young Southerner acted the ninny. On entering the dining room, he was about seating himself at the breakfast table, with his ladies, in chairs reserved for others. The waiter very politely informed him that such was the fact, and offered him another place, when the Southerner drew his knife with the intention of stabbing the waiter! After a few minutes of disturbance, the young blood paid his bill, and notwithstanding the rain was pouring down in torrents, left with his ladies for another house.—Rochester Democrat.

GOLD.—The St. Louis Era says: "Of the $100,000 received here on Friday last, from the Dixon Land Office, but $20,000 of it was in American gold—the balance in Thalers, sovereigns, and other foreign coin. This shows clearly to whom the land was sold. Upon its reception at the Sub-Treasury the amount was found to fall short about $500. The mistake occurred in adopting the value of the foreign to those of our own coin.

STONE ROPE.—A rope, nearly three miles long, now lies at Gateshead, England, which was the other day a stone in the bowels of the earth. Smelted, the stone yielded iron; the iron was converted into wire; the wire was brought to the rope walk manufactory, near Gateshead, and there twisted into a line, 4,660 yards long. It is the stoutest rope of the kind ever made.

ECONOMICAL INVENTION.—A stove has just been introduced into this country from England, which, in its use, ingeniously manufactures superior gas for burning from the coal which is consumed.—Thus the same fire which warms the building supplies the gas without additional expense. It is stated that it can be applied to any other stove or furnace.

A windy political orator recently made a speech, in every sentence of which he had something to say about sound political principles. A bystander remarked that if his principles were like his speech, they were all SOUND.

PAST TIME.

"Times past to musing age appears
What boyhood fancies future years;
A fairy land of sunny bowers,
And joy and love, and laughing hours;
We find not these in boyhood's days,
Yet morn them past as life decays,
And ask our moaning spirits, when
Those pleasant hours shall come again?

"Age, that so happy boyhood deems,
As foolishly as boyhood dreams;
For were it young again, 'twould slight
Each summer-scene of young delight,
Till age come stealing on once more,
Sedate and thoughtful as before,
Inquiring, sad and sagely, when
Those pleasant scenes shall bloom again?

"Ridiculous! a thousand terms
Of being, with our minds and forms,
Whose present pleasure seems but this:
To doat on past and future bliss,
Would through the same delusions wend
And lead us to the self same end,
Still mournfully enquiring, when
Our blasted hopes shall bloom again?"

From the Reading Journal.

Locofoco Harvest Home.

A MISERABLE FAILURE!

The Old Hunker celebration in this city on Saturday last, was the most signal political failure we have ever witnessed. Never mountain in labour brought forth so miserable a mouse. Although got up in obedience to orders from Harrisburg and Washington, by the famous 'Democratic Club' of this city, and announced through the German and English Newspapers of the county, and by German and English Handbills, that SHUNK & LONGSTRETH, and other dignitaries of the State and National administrations would be present on the occasion; although meetings were held for weeks previous in the various townships and efforts made to send in strong delegations, it was all to no purpose. The 'democracy' appeared to regard the whole proceedings with the most profound contempt, and would not turn out no how the Old Hunkers could fix it.

The incidents of the day were amusing. In the morning Old Hunkerism was on a high horse, and expected a magnificent display. Five thousand was the lowest figure for the procession. They would take nothing less. 'The dampness of the day was regarded rather favorable than otherwise for a large turn out. The Farmers were not afraid of a shower,—they could do nothing at their second crop;—what better time for a visit to town to see the Governor!' Thus argued the leaders of the party, and their hearts beat high with exultation! Locofoco Head Quarters was tricked out in a gala dress, with flags flaunting proudly in the breeze.—Behm's was surrounded with a curious crowd anxious to see a live Governor, and 'all went merry as a marriage bell.'

But soon 'a change came o'er the spirit of their dream,' for though time waned apace the indications of a 'crowd' were by no means flattering. Now and then a carriage or a solitary wayfarer could be observed entering our principal thoroughfares; but the 'arrivals' were few and far between. Hotel keepers began to look blue in view of customers, and the faces of our Locofoco friends bore an anxious expression.

At 10 o'clock the prospects for any thing like a respectable turn-out from the country grew desperate, and the hopes of the Governor and his friends turned to a new quarter. In anticipation of a large delegation from Philadelphia an extra train of five cars had been engaged, which it was supposed would bring up at least five hundred persons to participate in the proceedings, a number that, under the circumstances, would be a god-send to their despairing hopes. Great preparations were made to receive this delegation, and at the appointed hour a considerable crowd collected at the Depot.

At about 11 o'clock the Train hove in sight, and as it came thundering up the Road. Banners were elevated, the Band struck up a patriotic air, and the committee with heart's in their hands, stood eager to welcome the new comers. A moment more, and the train stopped—when—tell it not in Gath—publish it not in Askalon—NINE MEN AND ONE BOY—not a soul more jumped out of the cars! Had they been so many gentlemen from 'below' in the character of 'roaring lions, seeking whom they may devour,' they could not have occasioned greater dismay. The Locofoco crowd dispersed in the utmost consternation—the committee 'with hearts in their hands' sloped through the alleys and by-ways, and the 'Ten' who had occasioned all this mischief, including the Hon. Charles Brown, Chas. J. Ingersoll, John W. Forney, and other dignitaries, were left to find lodgings where they could—in which, fortunately, they experienced little difficulty, as the hotels were by no means crowded.

It was now settled beyond all doubt that the turn-out would be a miserable failure, but in order to make as respectable a show as possible, orders were given to drum up the citizens of the town.—The Marshalls and their aids hurried to and fro to bring out the men; corps of drummers made the circuit of the town; and every effort was used to press the utmost strength of the party into the service.

At 1 o'clock—an hour later than was fixed upon—the procession started—and after the extraordinary efforts that had been used for weeks previous to get up a crowd, how many think you, reader, were found in the ranks?

322 Men, all told!

Including the Marshalls, the Band, two corps of Drummers, the Governor, National, State and County Office-Holders, Office-Seekers, and a good sprinkling of boys to bring up the rear! This was the highest count. Some persons made the numbers as low as **234**! They marched two and two, several paces apart, and yet the procession did not extend two squares! Some idea of the material of which it was composed may be gained from the following

PROGRAMME.

Chief Marshall:

Gen. William High, Associate Judge of Berks County.

Assistant Marshalls:

Col. John C. Meyers, Member of the Legislature, and John W. Tyson, Esq., Recorder of Berks county.

Distinguished Visitors:

His Excellency Francis R. Shunk, Governor of Pennsylvania!

Hon. Morris Longstreth, Locofoco candidate for Canal Commissioner!

Hon. Jesse Miller, Secretary of the Commonwealth, appointed by Shunk!

William Atkins, Esq., Flour Inspector, appointed by Shunk!

Edward L. Hirst, Esq., Notary Public of Philadelphia county, appointed by Shunk!

Thomas Fernon, Esq., of Philadelphia, (presumed to be an office-holder from the company he was in!)

E. W. Hutter, Esq., Buchanan's Private Secretary, sent on from Washington by Polk & Co!

Hon. Charles J. Ingersoll, M. C., "who would have been a Tory had he lived in the days of the Revolution!"

Col. John W. Forney of Philadelphia, Custom House Officer, (sent to watch Ingersoll of 'double fee' memory!)

Hon. Charles Brown, M. C., of 'Tinder box' notoriety—Shunk's son-in-law!

R. M. Barr, Esq., State Reporter, appointed by Shunk!

City and County officers:

J. Glancy Jones, Esq., (Marshall's Aid,) Deputy Attorney General for Berks county, appointed by Shunk!

Peter Filbert, Esq., Mayor of the city of Reading!

James Donagan, Esq., City Solicitor, and Notary Public, appointed by Shunk!

Locofoco members of City Councils, High Constables, City Treasurer, Auditors, Messengers, Scavenger, &c., &c., in a body!

Hon. William Strong, M. C., elect and Hon. John Ritter, late M. C. of Berks county!

John W. Tyson, Recorder of Berks county!

John L. Rightmyer, Clerk of Quarter Sessions!

Z. H. Maurer, Clerk Orphan's Court!

Peter Strohecker, Prothonotary!

Isaac Ely, Register!

William Arnold, County Treasurer!

John Y. Cunius, Clerk County Commissioners!

John Long, Member of the Legislature!

John Garnant, Director!

Together with a number of other Office-holders, names not recollected, the rear being brought up by the officers and members of the "DEMOCRATIC CITY CLUB,' consisting of about

150 CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE!!!

After proceeding through the principal streets, cutting a very ridiculous figure, the procession moved to the Court House and organized by the appointment of the Hon. John Ritter, President, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

Letters were then read from the Hon. James Buchanan, Hon. Geo. M. Keim, James Page, Esq., and a number of other office-holders of distinction who were invited but could not attend. After which Governor SHUNK was introduced to the audience, and made a speech of some length, evidently written out, and committed to memory, which was delivered in a style that would have disgraced a school boy. This brilliant effort was of that peculiar character which might well be called

"A fine sample, on the whole
Of rhetoric, which they learned called
rigmarole."

He referred mainly to the "organic structure of our Government," and the peculiar blessings of our free institutions. His speech was without interest or point, and created little enthusiasm and less applause.

When he sat down the Hon. MORRIS LONGSTRETH, a fine looking man, was trotted out. He opened with the usual apology—"unaccustomed as I am to public speaking," and drew from his coat pocket a prepared speech about matters and things in general and nothing in particular. His sheet of foolscap and ideas being simultaneously exhausted, he made his bow and retired to a seat beside his Excellency the Governor.

The master of ceremonies next announced—Col. JOHN W. FORNEY! and that gallant individual came forward, bowing and smirking to the audience. The Colonel was looking extremely well, and dressed in the extreme of fashion. An elegant white vest and bran new coat graced his handsome person, affording ocular demonstration that whatever effect the Tariff of 1846 might have upon the industry of the country, his sinecure appointment in the customs at a salary of $1500 a year placed him above any fears of *ruin* that might agitate less fortunate but more anxious minds, and so run the burthen of his speech. He was succeeded by the Governor's son-in-law—

Hon. CHARLES BROWN, M. C., of Tinder box notoriety, who eulogized "Honest Frank Shunk," for his vetoes (very modestly, to be sure, considering the interesting relationship he bears to the subject of his laudations.) He levelled his shafts at ALL BANKS, ALL TARIFFS, and ALL CORPORATIONS! and remarked that whenever the Locofoco party found that they could get along without such clogs to their natural liberties—(and that "good time was coming," in his opinion,) he *Charley Brown*; was the man to introduce these agrarian principles into the government!

The Hon. Jesse Miller next took the stand simultaneous with which there was a rush on the part of the audience for the door, not at all complimentary to the Governor's man Friday. He commenced abusing the Federalist's most unmercifully, at which we observed Mr. Hutter, Mr. Buchanan's private Secretary, shrug his shoulders, as if any thing but pleased at the shafts directed at his patron. There must have been a good many Buchanan men present, judging from the number who retired about this time. The worthy Secretary soon found that he had made a FAUX PAS, and surrendered the floor for want of hearers, before he had gotten fairly under way.

In the evening the Hon. Charles J. Ingersoll, and E. W. Hutter, Esq., held forth. We were not present but are told that the speeches of these gentlemen were characteristic of their authors. Mr. Ingersoll chose '*repudiation*' for his subject, and the burthen of his remarks, was to screen Gov. Shunk for his repudiary message to the Legislature of 1845. He also let off a portion of his spleen at Mr. Webster, in return for the excoriation received at the hands of the great Massachusetts Statesman last winter. We refrain from giving his remarks on this head, as possibly Mr. W. would feel very bad should he chance to learn the estimation in which he is held by this "would have been a tory." Mr. Hutter's theme, was 'Federalism,'—a subject which he is peculiarly fitted to elucidate, from his intimate acquaintance with the public history and his access to the private papers of Mr. Buchanan, the distinguished leader of the Federal party!

And thus ended the proceedings of this great day—proceedings which were a disgrace to the high official dignitaries who participated in them. So far as the Anti-Shunk feeling in this county is concerned it has served rather to widen the breach than to mend matters. We are persuaded that no Mass Meeting which the Whig party could possibly have got up, would have done so much for IRVIN, PATTON and REFORM. The spectacle of the Governor of the Commonwealth, and the candidate for Canal Commissioner, accompanied by a train of official dependants, travelling round the country, mounting the stump, and begging votes as a street loafer would half-pence, has served but to disgust all right thinking men. It has proved what has been charged upon Shunk, that he is so greedy for office as to have lost all sense of the proprieties of his official position in a desperate attempt to secure for himself more of the plunder and more of the spoils of our much abused and misgoverned Commonwealth.

AMERICAN COURAGE.—The New York Sun says truly, the complaceney with which "General Taylor never surrenders" has been repeated the world over, is in itself an indirect libel on our nation. If General Taylor had commanded the same number of timid, unwillling Mexicans that he did of bold, unflinching volunteers, all Gen. Taylor's courage and the genuine American stuff that it is, could not ward off defeat. The chief has proved the truth—"Americans never surrender."

ELOQUENCE.—An Illinois lawyer defending a thief, wound up his speech to the jury in behalf of his injured client with the following appeal:—"True he was rude, so air our bars. True he was rough, so air our buffalers. But he was a child of freedom, and his answer to the despot and tyrant was that his home was in the bright setting sun."

SOMERSET HERALD.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. of Philadelphia at his Real Estate and Coal Office, is our authorized Agent for obtaining Advertisements and Subscription for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

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FOR GOVERNOR
General James Irvin,
OF CENTRE COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
Joseph W. Patton,
OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
Jost J. Stutzman,
OF ELKLICK TOWNSHIP.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
Daniel Lepley,
OF SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP.

FOR TREASURER,
Jonathan Row,
OF SOMERSET BOROUGH.

FOR AUDITOR,
John Witt,
OF SOMERSET BOROUGH.

FOR DIRECTORS OF THE POOR,
Samuel Will, 3 years,
Henry Frank. 1 year.

State Central Committee.

THOMAS E. FRANKLIN, Lancaster City
THOMAS DUNCAN, Dauphin county
JAMES MARTIN, "
THOMAS C. HAMBLY, York
WM. M. WATTS, Cumberland
DANIEL M. SMYSER, Adams
JOHN P. WETHERILL, Philadelphia city
JOSEPH R. CHANDLER "
ROBERT T. CONRAD "
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DILLER LUTHER, Berks
ROBERT M. BARD, Franklin
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ANDREW J. OGLE, Somerset
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RICHARD IRWIN, Venango
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G. J. BALL, Erie
H. D. MAXWELL, Northampton
J. B. SALISBURY, Susquehanna
ELHANAN SMITH, Wyoming
SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, Butler
HENRY S. EVANS, Chester
ROBERT T. POTTS, Montgomery.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The UNION TIMES, published in Union county, a respectable Democratic paper, rebukes one of its correspondents after this fashion:

The writer of the communication in question, makes some silly charges against Gen. Irvin and Mr. Patton—representing them as "oppressors of the poor"—"rich nabobs"—"Iron masters"—"federal cut throats," and many other things which we believe to be unfounded, or founded only on misconception or misrepresentation. While all are entitled to a free expression of opinion on political questions, we should not degrade or convert the press to party purposes, to the deep injury of private individuals, as well in the pursuit of their honest vocations in life, as in that which is more estimable than riches—their good name.

This is well said by an opponent, as also is the following, from another Democratic paper, the Sunbury American:

Gen. Irvin, on the other hand, though a Whig, we know to be a liberal minded and honorable man. In advocating the election of Gov. Shunk, we shall certainly not so far forget our regard for truth, consistency and self-respect, as to traduce Gen. Irvin as an Iron master, or be guilty of the still more contemptible conduct of impugning his motives on account of his magnificent donations and the liberal distribution of his means for charitable purposes, or the low demagogueism which would array the people against him on account of his wealth. Such appeals are degrading to the character of the press,—disgraceful to those concerned, and unworthy the character of a free and enlightened people. Charity is one of the noblest virtues that can be practiced by man, and is much too sacred to be made the subject of criticism by soulless editors or profane partizans.

POLK'S EMMISSARIES!

Pennsylvanians holding office under President Polk are being sent home to electioneer for Shunk! These living in this State have also received their orders to go forth and assist to "whip in the stubborn and ungrateful" of the party!—Hence we see the HUTTERS, the FORNEYS and others, while receiving their pay from the U. S. Government, travelling over the State and dictating to the TAXPAYERS the ticket they must vote! We think they would do much better by either attending to their business, or resigning their situations.—Lanc. Trib.

The Union says, that, with a view to avoid the danger of contagion during the prevalence of yellow fever at New Orleans, orders have been given to have the means of transportation ready at Baton Rouge, Natchez, or some other healthy point, for all the volunteers who are ordered to Mexico, during the present state of the health of New Orleans and who, in their progress to the seat of war, must pass down the Mississippi by that city.

Gen. Taylor has been nominated for the Presidency by the Whigs of nearly every county in Maryland.

Shunk's Claims.

It is said that Governor Shunk rests his claims for re-election upon the following important points, viz:

1. That he has been in office upwards of thirty years, and knows better what is good for the people, than they do themselves.

2. That though he has drawn upwards of SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS from the Treasury, he is still "a poor man."

3. That he is the fast friend of James K. Polk, and is always prepared to act in obedience to Orders from Head Quarters.

4. That he is opposed to 'odious and unjust Tariff of 1842,' and in favor of Free Trade.

5. That he is in favor of a free exercise of the Veto Power, believing that the Executive is better acquainted with the wishes of the people than their immediate representatives.

6. That he is the regular nominee of the Old Hunkers.

7. That if re-elected the office holders throughout the State will be continued, and the Commonwealth be relieved from the dangers always attendant upon the selection of new men to fill the offices.

8. That his success will be a warning to all disorganizers how they oppose Old Hunkerism, and regular nominations hereafter.

9. That he is a man of talent (!) well fitted both by nature and education to preside over the destinies of this great State.

10. That he is in favor of breaking down American manufacturers and mechanics, believing as he does that their continued prosperity is inimical to the triumph of 'Democratic Principles' as *he* understands them.

With such claims for the office who can doubt his success.—*Lanc. Ex.*

From the Pennsylvania Telegraph.

☞"Desperate cases require desperate remedies," is a rule in medical science that the Locofocos have introduced into their political action. In order to keep up the hopes of their friends over the Commonwealth, and deceive again the honest portion of their party, they have made the most violent assaults upon Gen. Irvin in Centre county, whose unsullied character, great liberality and well known popularity, the sure presages of success, have excited their vindicative and malignant hostility. The Bellefont Whig in its remarks upon the course of the Locofoco press says:

"Nothing but that madness which is the sure forerunner of destruction could have induced any man or party to publish so low and pitiful a tissue of falsehoods of the grossest kind, as is contained in the last "Democrat" against James Irvin. It is as wicked, and with all so silly, that we do not deem it worthy a serious reply We look for articles of that kind from that party—we have warned our readers to expect them—and are therefore not surprised, and we believe no one is. We are perfectly content to let James Irvin's life and conduct answer all such attacks. If a character the most pure and unsullied, the result of a lifetime of uprightness and integrity in all the relations to society—of disinterestedness, kindness, and liberality to all with whom it has been his lot to associate—is not a defence against the assaults of a venal press conducted by political adventurers whose hopes of office depend upon the success of their party, then, indeed, we have fallen upon evil times, and public virtue must be at a low ebb."

GEN. TAYLOR.

The following paragraph is from the N. O. Com. Bulletin:—

"We repeat that orders have been forwarded to Gen. Taylor, directing him to send two regiments from his command to Vera Cruz, and that the plan of his advancing on San Luis de Potosi had been abandoned, and he will not move from his present position.

"It is left with Gen. Taylor to select the two regiments that are to go to Vera Cruz! We have now no doubt but that Gen. Taylor will carry out his previous intention of resigning the command, and will return to the United States in November, if not sooner."

RAIL ROAD MOVEMENTS.

Hon. Robert Smith, M. C., from Illinois, is now in Boston. One object of his visit is to solicit the aid of New England capital in the construction of a railroad from Alton to Springfield, the capital of Illinois.

RAILROAD IRON—Ten ton of beautiful railroad iron—the first ever made in New York State—was drawn out at the Troy iron and Rolling Mills last week. The iron manufactured was the T rail, designed for the Troy and Saratoga Road. In a few days the company will turn out from 25 to 30 tons a day.

AN AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.—One of the disbanded Louisiana volunteers, named Sylvia, a native of Ohio, walked one hundred and eighty miles, in six days, to be present at the seige of Monterey, where he distinguished himself by his courage and conduct. We notice this case, which is but one of a thousand, because Sylvia was all this time less than 18 years of age.

The Chinese spend annually £90,000,000 for incense to burn before their idols—about five shillings for every man, woman, and child in the empire.

A lad of 76 married a little girl of 72, in Worcester, Mass., on the 16th ult.—Where were their mothers and fathers, that such carryings on were allowed?

MEXICO.

FROM THE N. O. COM. TIMES OF AUGUST 25.

At a late hour last night our kind friends of the Patria gave us a proof of the following interesting letter, lately received by them from a correspondent at Tampico. Aware of the intense anxiety pervading all ranks of the American population at this critical juncture of the history of the war with Mexico, in which the destiny of the capital of that country lies trembling in the balance, we give it to our readers, as the reported freshet news from the headquarters of the commander-in-chief of the enemy. The account of the council of war, held by order of Santa Anna, seems authentic. For the speculations which the letter contains, on the conduct of Santa Anna and his collusion with General Scott and Mr. Trist, we reproduce them with extreme doubt of their correctness. Our readers, however, will take them for what they are worth; or, in other words, will give them that construction which their knowledge of the man and the events of the war may warrant:

Correspondence of the Patria.

TAMPICO, AUGUST 16, 1847.

MY FRIENDS: Our intelligence from the capital reaches to the beginning of the present month, of which the following is a summary:

The Council of Generals, convoked by Santa Anna, were of opinion that General Scott should be attacked in his positions; but Santa Anna said that it would be better to dispatch a division composed of ten thousand men, to take post between Perote and Puebla, for the purpose of intercepting the trains and convoys that were marching toward the latter place, and thus to get possession of the resources which the Americans expected; and, further, he advised that another division of equal strength (ten thousand men) take up a position between Puebla and the city of Mexico, the remainder of their forces to remain and cover the capital.—Santa Anna's plan was adopted. At the present moment (the beginning of August) there is in the city of Mexico a force of 35,000 men, and as that under Gen. Scott does not exceed 12,000 of whom a certain number are invalids through ill health, it is improbable from the rumors which are in circulation, that the latter will quit Puebla, until he has received considerable reinforcements.—"This," says the Patria's correspondent, "is the current belief in the capital, although here it is announced that General Scott took up his line of march on the 7th instant."

"There is a general opinion at the capital that Santa Anna is in connivance with the Cabinet at Washington, and that he is disposed to make peace on any pretext whatever; but to the present time nothing positive thereon is known, and it is very probable that at the latest moment in this case there will be a reaction, since the majority, as it is asserted, are disposed to lose all rather than agree to a pacific arrangement in the present circumstances. It is almost taken for granted that Gen. Scott and Mr. Trist have a mutual understanding secretly with Santa Anna.

"I have heard said that it has been represented to the United States Government that it is highly necessary to reinforce this point, since it is feared, and not without reason, that one fine day, when such an event is least thought of, there will be a general rising, and the whole of the Americans here will be butchered. In Vera Cruz as well they are without similar fears. M. S."

LATER FROM GEN. SCOTT'S ARMY.

The New Orleans mail having failed last night we are indebted to the Montgomery Journal for the subjoined interesting intelligence, which, in the absence of authentic news, we give in the form it has reached us, groundless as some of the details probably are. The only facts which seem unquestionable are the repulse and plunder of our detachment at the National Bridge, and the advance of General Scott's forces towards Mexico:

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE, EXTRA, OF AUGUST 30.

The schooner Mississippi arrived from Vera Cruz on Sunday, having sailed thence on the evening of the 21st instant.

The most important news by this arrival concerns the movements of General Scott. There had been various rumors on the subject in Vera Cruz, many of which our correspondent knew to be unfounded, but he writes us on the afternoon of Saturday, the 21st instant, on what he considers "the best authority," that the vanguard of Gen. Scott's army was at Ayotla on Friday, the 12th instant, and up to that date had not fired a gun. This news reached Vera Cruz by a gentleman who left Ayotla on the 13th, coming down by way of Orizaba. Ayotla is but twenty-one miles from the city of Mexico, being twenty miles beyond the pass of Rio Frio.

The expedition which left Vera Cruz about the 13th inst. to reinforce Major Lally's command was composed of Capt. Wells's company of the 12th infantry, Capt. Haile's company of the 14th infantry, and Capt. Fairchild's company of Louisiana Rangers, all under command of Capt. Wells. They returned to Vera Cruz on the 17th, after having proceeded as far as the National Bridge, where they expected to overtake Major Lally's command. Major Lally, however, had gone on, by subsequent advices at Vera Cruz, it is known that he had carried up his train in safety beyond Jalapa.

The command of Capt. Wells were compelled to fight their way to the bridge; and they made the attempt to pass it, but found all the heights occupied by the guerrillas, who opened a heavy fire upon them killing nearly all the mules and forcing the whole party to retire. They left the whole of their wagons, save only one, in the possession of the enemy. All the baggage of the officers and knapsacks of the men, which were in the wagons, fell into the hands of the Mexicans, and little else besides the mail was saved.—The loss of men in this affair has been five or six killed and three wounded, and several men have subsequently died from fatigue and exposure on the march.

About eight miles this side of the bridge Capt. Wells, on his advance, detached twelve dragoons, accompanied by Dr. Cooper, with directions to go forward cautiously, and, if they found it prudent, to return and report the fact at once.—Nothing has since been heard of this party, and it is supposed the whole have fallen into the hands of the Mexicans.—These twelve dragoons we suppose to be a portion of Fairchild's company. Dr. Cooper was the Surgeon who went up with the train.

Capt. Wells had five successive engagements with the enemy before the final affair at the Bridge. In this the Mexicans had one piece of artillery engaged, from which they fired grape, and were thus able to make good their stand against the command of Capt. Wells.

Major Lally, on going up with the train, is said to have had a sharp skirmish with the guerrillas at Cerro Gordo, and to have expected another brush with them at La Hoya. No accounts of these affairs have been received, but our latest letters say that there is no doubt of the safety of the train. No news had been heard at Vera Cruz of Capt. Besancon's company for a fortnight. It was out on a scout when news reached there that Major Lally required reinforcements, and it is by many supposed that the company fell in with the train, and, crossing the National Bridge, continued up with it.—Others again think differently, and suppose the whole company has been cut off by the Mexicans. Such is the tenor of our latest letters.

In regard to Gen. Scott's march, there were rumors at Vera Cruz that he had met the enemy and repulsed them after a sharp engagement, in which he lost eight hundred men. This the Mexicans regarded as a victory on their part, as their loss was insignificant. Notwithstanding these details, our correspondent writes that there is no truth in them whatever. He also considers the announcement of the Sun of Anahuac; that Gen. Scott arrived at Ayotla on the 11th, as a statement hazarded upon mere rumor. He has confidence in the veracity of the man who arrived on the 21st, and declares the vanguard of Scott's army to have been in Ayotla on the 13th, having met no resistance so far. Both the Vera Cruz papers and our correspondent believed that Gen. Scott was in possession of Mexico by the 20th instant, but they had no information to this effect.

We have no letter direct from the army. The Boletin de las Noticias, of Jalapa, says that more correspondence from the army has been intercepted by the guerrillas. This paper appears to have advices from Puebla to the 10th instant, but only states that the last division of the American army left on that day, 4,000 strong.

The New York Tribune says that the work on the Erie Railroad is being pushed with great energy. Over seven thousand men are now engaged on the different sections. The earnings of the completed portion are large, and sufficient at present to pay the expenses and the interests on the new instalments.

The St. Louis Republican says the volunteers in one of the Indiana companies returned home from Gen. Taylor's army, on the day of election, and all of them marched up to the polls and voted against Pettitt, the Locofoco candidate for Congress in the district.

A female, said to be dignified, intellectual, handsome, fascinating, in short, a splendid woman, weighing 445 pounds, or nearly thirty-two stone, is now exhibiting at the Cosmorama Regent street, London.

The Whigs of Reading have organized a ROUGH & READY CLUB. DR. LUTHER, a wholesouled and popular Whig, is President.

Bank Note List.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA.		OHIO.	
Bank of Pittsburg	par	State Bk & branches	1
Exchange bank	par	Mount Pleasant	"
Mer. & Man. bank	par	Steubenville	"
Bks. of Philadelphia	par	St. Clairsville	"
Girard bank	par	Marietta	"
Bk. of Germantown	par	New Lisbon	"
" Chester county	par	Cincinnati Banks	"
" Delaware Co	par	Columbus do	"
" Montgomery Co	par	Circleville	"
" Northumberland	par	Zanesville	"
Columbia Bridge co	par	Putnam	"
Doylestown bank	par	Wooster	"
Far. Bk Reading	par	Massillon	"
Far bk Bucks Co	par	Sandusky	"
Far bk Lancaster	par	Geauga	"
Lancaster Co bank	par	Norwalk	"
Lancaster bank	par	Cleveland	"
United States bank	30	Xenia	"
Brownsville "	½	Dayton	"
Washington "	½	Western Reserve	"
Gettysburgh "	½	Franklin Bk Columbus	"
Chambersburg	½	Chillicothe	"
Susquehanna Co bk	5	Lake Erie	"
Lehigh county bank	-	Sciota	"
Lewistown	½	Lancaster	10
Middletown	½	Hamilton	13
Carlisle	½	Granville	50
Erie bank	½	Farmers Bk Canton	30
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, Waynesburg	"	Urbana	50
Harrisburg	"	MARYLAND.	
Honesdale	"	Baltimore banks	par
Lebanon	"	B. & O. R. R. Scrip	10
Pottsville	"	Cumb. Bk Allegany	¾
Wyoming	"	Far. bk of Maryland	"
York Bank	"	Far.& M.bk Frederick	"
West Branch bank	"	Frederick co bank	"
Relief Notes	"	Hagerstown bank	"
Merchants & Man bk	"	Mineral bank	"
Pitts. relief notes	par	Patapsco bank	"
City & County Scrip	¾	Washington bank	"
		Bank of Westminster	"

Cumberland Markct.

Flour,	per barrel,	$6 50 a	0 00
Wheat,	per bushel,	0 00 a	90
Rye,	"	60 a	0 65
Corn,	"	60 a	0 62
Oats,	"	33 a	0 35
Potatoes	"	00 a	1 00
Apples,	"	0 00 a	0 00
" dried	"	50	75
Peaches dried	"	1 50 a	1 75
Butter,	per pound,	00 a	0 00
Beef,	"	6 a	0 8

Pittsburgh Market.

Flour,	$4 81 a	5 00
Wheat	85 a	90
Rye	40 a	65
Corn	00 a	40
Oats	23 a	25
Barley,	35 a	40
Bacon, hams, per lb	0 a	8
Pork	00 a	5
Lard,	0 a	8
Tallow, rendered	0 a	00
" rough	0 a	00
Butter, in kegs,	00 a	00
" roll,	8 a	10

DANIEL KAUTZ. C. P. KAUTZ

HATS!! HATS!!!

Daniel Kautz & Son,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they continue to keep on hand at their Hatting establishment, in Berlin, opposite the store of S. Philson, Esq. all descriptions of **HATS**, which they will dispose of on the most accommodating terms for cash, wool, or other approved country produce. june15

Private Sale.

A VALUABLE FARM,

In Donegal tp., Westmoreland Co., Pa.

THE subscriber offers for sale a VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND situate in Ligonier valley, Donegal tp., Westmoreland county, Pa., containing

187 ACRES,

adjoining lands of John Galbraith, John Philippi, Joseph Beatty, John Witherow and others, *one hundred* acres are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, the balance is well timbered, there is

25 acres in meadow,

and 20 acres sowed in timothy and clover last spring. The farm is well watered; the Loyalhanna creek passing through it, and a number of never failing springs of water thereon; there is on the premises a large and commodious

Two Story Frame House

and kitchen, a bank barn, smoke house, &c., and a saw mill on a good site; there is also an apple orchard and sugar camp on the premises. The above tract is situated in a good settlement, convenient to mill, within 2 miles of Centreville, and 6 of Ligonier, Laughlinstown and Donegal. Any person wishing to purchase will please call on Joseph Lloyd, Centreville, or Ephraim Lloyd, Donegal, who will show the premises and make known the terms. A good bargain will be given, and an indisputable title made by

JOHN LLOYD,
Aug31-'47-3m Mt. Pleasant.

Commissioners' Sale
OF
UNSEATED LANDS.

THE following tracts of unseated lands, situate in Somerset county, and remaining unredeemed for the term of five years, the Commissioners of said county in pursuance of an Act of Assembly, in such case made and provided, hereby give notice that they will expose the same to public sale, at their office, in the borough of Somerset, on Thursday, the 14th day day of October next—for the payment of taxes and costs due thereon.

Acres.	Warrantees.	Taxes & costs
	Conemaugh township.	
416¼	Statler Jacob Sr.	$5,03
412	Newbold John L.	5,00
440	Slick John	5,27½
430¼	Ross George	5,17½
	Jenner towrship,	
385	Dehaven Peter	5,67½
320	Buchman Peter	4,87½
404	Jones William	5,9'½
400¼	Black James	8,22
	Milford township,	
309¾	Wells James, jr.	3,96
50	Hart William	1,68
150	Brook Jacob	5,29½
	Allegheny township,	
158	Beam Thomas	2,25¾
456	Potter James	5,59½
418	Black John	4,88
418	Bridge John	12,61½
394	Wells John E.	4,81½
265	Dow William	353¾
452½	Potts Jonathan	5,35
378	Hemphill Christian	4,60
167	Melor James	2,88
390¼	Statler Emanuel	4,81½
419¼	Ling Peter	7,40
	Paint township,	
400	Stockton Richard	4,87
435½	Sprout John	5,22
400	Sprogle Thomas	4,87
400½	Warner Thomas	4,87½
417½	Haines John, Elias Adam,	5,03
	Shade township,	
400	Stokely Thomas	5,09
390¼	Campbell Margaret	5,16
	Stonycreek township,	
300	Miller John	3,87
	Southampton township,	
200	Brand John	5,77
	Turkeyfoot township,	
108	King John	5,24
419¼	Ling John	7,40
135	Clark John	4,95½

JOHN R. KING,
PETER BERKEY,
JOHN MONG,
Aug31-'47 Comm'rs.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Samuel Kimmel and David Findley, late of Stonycreek township, dec'd, in the Fulling, Carding and Manufacturing business, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 1st day of April, 1847. All claims due the late firm are to be paid to Samuel Kimmel, who has the books in his hands, and urges a settlement without delay to save costs.

DAVID HUSBAND,
MARY FINDLEY,
Adm'rs of D. Findley,
SAMUEL KIMMEL.
Sept7-'47-3t

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of John Bowman, late of Brothersvalley township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers residingin said township; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the house of the deceased, on Thursday the 16th day of September next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

CYRUS BOWMAN,
ELIAS BOWMAN,
August 10, 1847-6t* Adm'rs

A CARD.

THE undersigned, Forwarding Merchants, at Cumberland, Md., have disposed of their interest in the business, to Mr. Walter Shriver, who will conduct the same, on his own account, at the old stand, using the name and style of "Dickinson & Co."

Mr. Shriver having long been their chief clerk, is well acquainted with the business, and the undersigned take pleasure in recommending him to the patronage of their old friends, who may be sending Merchandise or Produce over the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.

DICKINSON & CO.
Aug24,-'47-2m*

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!

GORDON & MITCHELL.

Shop one door west of J. Neff's Tavern, and nearly opposite S. Kurtz's Drug Store, Main Street, Somerset, Pa.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the citizens of Somerset and surrounding country, that they intend to carry on the

Chair Making Business,

at their old stand, where they will constantly keep on hand and will make to order

Common, Fancy, & Tippecanoe CHAIRS.

Settees & Boston Rocking Chairs, which they will sell very low for cash or exchange for lumber or approved country produce.

GEORGE L. GORDON,
C. F. MITCHELL.
june15-'47

SOMERSET FOUNDRY.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens at large, that they have fitted up a steam engine in complete order, which will enable them to say that they can compete with any establishment in Western Pennsylvania, in the way of castings. Their casting will consist in part, of

Stoves, Grates, Ploughs, and

Plough Points, and all kinds and description of HOLLOW-WARE.

They have also fitted up turning lathes and are ready at any time to take in turning, which will be done on the shortest notice.

It has been but a short time since the above named Foundry has been put in operation, and the undersigned are thankful for the very flattering support already offered them. They would also add, that they hope to give satisfaction to all who will hereafter give them a call.

ARMSTRONG & CO.
Somerset, Aug24, '47-3m

Orphans' Court Sale
OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale on the premises, on Friday the 8th of October next, the following valuable Real Estate, late the property of David Dibert, deceased, viz:

One Tract of Land,

being the home place, in Quemahoning township, Somerset county, containing 300 acres, about the one half cleared, and about 30 acres in meadow, two orchards, a large brick dwelling house,

one frame and one log house,

a bank barn and spring house, and other outbuildings, and sugar camp on the premises, situate one mile west of Stoystown on the turnpike, adjoining land of George Hertzel, Jonathan Statler and others.

Also one tract, adjoining the above mentioned tract, containing about

Twenty acres more or less,

a part thereof cleared and under fences.

Terms of Sale: One third of the purchase money to remain a lien on the premises, the interest thereof to be paid annually to the widow, during her lifetime, and at her decease the principal to be paid to the heirs of said deceased; the one half of the remainder of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and the balance in one year, without interest, to be secured by judgment bond or mortgage.

Attendance will be given by John Dibert and Adam Mowry, Administrators of said deceased.

By the Court,
WM. H. PICKING,
Sept. 7, 1847. Clerk.

SOMERSET HERALD.

SOMERSET, PA.,

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1847.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1848.

GEN'L. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HON. ANDREW STEWART.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention

We had hoped the asperities of political life had been softened—that the bickerings and personal abuse which in times past characterized political warfare had ceased, and that in future, politicians would at least *endeavor* to be *gentlemen*. We had supposed that hereafter the contests of politicians would be for principle and not for the purpose of detraction, abuse, and slander. The time was, when the purest men encountered the most foul abuse. That time we thought had passed away, and a new and better era commenced. We were mistaken. There are still some persons, it would seem, who delight in assailing the reputations of their neighbors—in engendering bitter and malignant feelings amongst those who should, at least, be personal friends, and in destroying the harmony of the social circle, in which through the courtesy of the public, they are permitted to move.

We have been impelled to these remarks from having read in the last "Visitor," a resolution, purporting to have been passed at the meeting of the friends of Mr. Polk, held during Court week, and by the perusal of a long editorial in the same paper, in which a vile attack is made upon Jonathan Row, Esq., the candidate of the Whig party for County Treasurer of this county, The resolution of which we have spoken together with the editorial article in question, dooms this gentleman to an immortality of infamy for having taken the benefit of the Bankrupt Law, and by implication calls upon the honest farmers of this county to refuse to vote for Mr. Row for that reason. This personal attack is entirely without excuse and exhibits the malignity of its purpose, when the fact is remembered that Mr. Row has no competitor for the office of County Treasurer, but its baseness can only be understood by acquainting the public with all the circumstances under which Mr. Row availed himself of the benefit of that law. We proceed to give the public a history of that business.

In 1829 or thereabouts Mr. Row became extensively engaged in the Mercantile business, and from that time up to 1832, prosecuted his calling with all the vigor of an active business man, but unfortunately in the latter year he was threatened with an entire loss of sight from a disease of the eye, and was compelled to leave his business in the hands of others, and put himself under the care of an eminent oculist in the city of Pittsburgh, under whose treatment he remained for several years. During all this time he was rendered totally incapable of superintending his own business on account of the affliction with which he had been visited, and, as is the case with almost every one who entrusts his business to others, that business soon became deranged, and as a natural consequence Mr. Row became involved. As an honest man would do, Mr. Row gave up every dollar's worth of property he had in the world, and almost blind as he was, supported a large family for a year by the labor of his hands, part of which labor consisted in breaking stone upon the turnpike. Subsequently Gov. Ritner, who knew the sterling integrity of his character, appointed him Register and Recorder of Westmoreland county, and he held that office during Gov. R's Administration. In that time every dollar of his earnings over and above the necessary support of his family was applied to the payment of his debts, and they were reduced some $1200. After his term of office had expired, some kind friends in Westmoreland county, bought the materials for a printing office and rented them to Mr. Row, hoping thereby to give him the means of support for his family—but before he was able to realize any thing out of his new business, some of his old creditors proceeded against him for the purpose of realising their claims out of the printing establishment. The friends who had assisted Mr. Row, (amongst whom were some of the heaviest of Mr. Row's remaining creditors) seeing that he would not be permitted to remain unmolested in any business that would enable him either to discharge his debts or support his large family, advised him under all the circumstances that we have detailed to avail himself of the benefit of the Bankrupt law. He took their advice.—Can any one blame him? No honest man will.

Some nine months after Mr. Row's discharge he came to Somerset, recommended by several of his creditors, and entered into negotiations for the purchase of the Herald. He frankly stated his condition to Mr. Mowry the then proprietor, and purchased it payable in instalments giving his notes, without security, for the establishment. Several of his creditors assisted him with means to commence business, and have continued their assistance up to this time. All the means that Mr. Row has been able to command, beyond what was necessary to support his family and meet the instalments as they became due upon the printing establishment he had purchased, (except $62 dollars invested in a pasture lot,) were faithfully applied to the discharge of his old debts, such being preferred as had been paid for him by his bail; and he is now engaged in the payment of those very debts from which he was discharged.

The foregoing is a brief and substantially correct history of the discharge of Jonathan Row as a bankrupt. It will be seen; by its perusal, that he was advised to the course he took, by his creditors—that they do not censure him—on the contrary, that they have assisted him in the full belief that he was an honest but unfortunate man. Of the attack upon him we do not wish to speak further than we have already done, but we would admonish the public that if he had done any thing amiss in these transactions the charge would have come from those he had wronged, if he had wronged any one, long ere this, and would not have been permitted to slumber till he was a candidate for office and then have been started, not by his creditors, but by men who wished to injure him for political purposes.

Mr. Row has resided for some years amongst us and the moral rectitude of his conduct since he has been here, gives us the best guaranty we can have of the honesty of the man and the purity of his character. Where he is known this article is unnecessary. Where he is unknown it may remove the aspersions attempted to be put upon him.

In conclusion it is due to the subject of this article to say that it has been written and prepared for the press, without his knowledge or request—it is written by one wholly unconnected with Mr. Row and the facts detailed were derived from one of his creditors. The name of the writer is at the service of any one who of right may demand it, and can be had by calling upon the publisher of the "Herald."

Are you Assessed?

We would remind the Whig and Antimasonic voters throughout the county of the necessity of being assessed at least ten days before the election. Let this matter be attended to in every township and borough, otherwise many votes may be lost. The Locofocos are using all the means they can device to make a grand rally, and it therefore behoves the Whigs and Antimasons to be on the alert. Will you, who can give a majority of from 1500 to 1800, not exert yourselves a little also? Be not deceived by the movements of the Locos, but go to work, every one that can spare the time, and have your men assessed. Get all things ready—and when the day of election arrives, then "up and at them" and give them a real Waterloo defeat. You CAN do it; and we have no doubt you WILL do it.

☞Our intelligence from Mexico is of a somewhat indefinite character. Gen. Scott was expected to enter the city on the 20th of August, but the latest arrival at New Orleans brought no news up to that date.

CAN SHUNK BE ELECTED?

Is a question often asked, and we know of no better way of answering it, than by copying the following paragraph from the Harrisburg Argus, one of the two locofoco papers published at Harrisburg:—Lan. Trib.

"It should not be forgotten that in 1844, Gov. Shunk succeeded by a meagre majority of four thousand votes.—The Democracy were then United. They marched up to the polls as one man, and only saved themselves by the skin of their teeth. But the condition of things have changed materially since that period. Without inquiring into the cause, it is sufficient for us to know that the party from being united have become disunited. THEY CANNOT ACT IN HARMONY AND IN CONCERT WITH THE PRESENT EXECUTIVE AS THEIR LEADER. Without that harmony and concert of action the majority of 4,000 in 1844 must, as a matter of course, dwindle down to a minority in 1847."

The Albany Evening Journal says—"Those who have the best opportunity for learning Gen. TAYLOR's sentiments—say that he was opposed to the annexation of Texas. We are assured by gentlemen who were much with Gen. TAYLOR, (one of whom is not a Whig,) during the discussion of the Wilmot Proviso that he openly, frankly and freely announced himself opposed to any extension of Slave Territory. And such we believe to be a fact."

Mismanagement of the Public Works.

The statement of the new Collector on the public works located at Pittsburg, shews that although the number of boats passed from the opening of the navigation to the first of August this year is 755 less than last year up to the same period, the tonnage is 3,692,306 lbs. more and the tolls near ten thousand dollars more than they were during the whole of last year! What is the unavoidable inference from these facts? What but that the State, under a locofoco Canal Board has been plundered systematically of from a quarter to a half million dollars a year! How has the robbery been discovered and checked! By the election of JAMES M. POWER, the Whig Canal Commissioner, whose presence at the Board compelled salutary reforms and honest returns.

Our State has witnessed strange sights of late years in the management of the public works. We have seen men go into the public employ penniless, at small salaries, and in the course of a year or two, become the owners of large farms or the possessors of funds to enter largely into speculative business. We have seen employers whose wages were set down at $1.50 or $2,00, per day, voluntarily leave their situations, and live subsequently on their means like very nabobs. We have seen the State encumbered by debt and its citizens tax-ridden, until endurance almost ceased to be virtue, and we have seen at the same time our public works losing money, when under locofoco control. But as soon as there was an infusion of Whig energy and Whig honesty given to the Canal Board, the aspects are all changed—the works become profitable, and while the number of boats passing has decreased 25 per cent, the tonnage and tolls of the present season have already exceeded those of last year.

Will the people need prompting to apply the proper corrective which they commenced last fall? Will they require to be told that a Whig Canal Board will prevent future frauds on the public works, when they see what has already been accomplished by the election of Mr. POWER? We think not. Give the good old Commonwealth the service of POWER and PATTON as Whigs, and Mr. BURNS who though opposed to us politically, we believe to be an honest and conscientious public officer, and we need have no shadow of distrust concerning the payment of the State interest, and a surplus of available means towards the creation of a sinking fund for the eventual liquidation of a portion of the principal.—N. Amer.

IMPORTANT MATTERS COMING TO LIGHT!

The statement of the Pittsburg Collector is bringing important matters to light, exhibiting the manner in which our public works have been conducted under men bound by party interests, instead of the interests of the Commonwealth. A Captain of a Canal Boat gives the following explanation of *why* the tonnage of this year exceeds that of last year more than 18,000 tons, when the number of boats exceeded those of this year nearly 1,000: He (the Captain) says "that some time last summer while coming up the Canal just before he came to a weigh lock, he passed a line boat, (as they are called,) a boat running through to Pittsburg. It was a large boat and heavily freighted; whilst he was in the office of the weigh master, the Captain of this line boat came in and asked to be passed through without weighing; said he had twenty tons on board, did not wish to be detained, &c.—The gentleman from Union county turned to the officer, at the same time taking a $10 bill out of his pocket, and told him to weigh that boat, and that if he did not find that it had forty tons on board in place of twenty, the money should be his. The officer replied: ☞"*They were not in the habit of weighing these boats, that the masters of them they had always found to tell the truth,* &c." and at the same time passed the boat regularly through as having only twenty tons on board, when our informant is certain, from the way she was sunk in the water, that her load must have exceeded forty tons."

This statement was made to the Editor of the Union County Star, who holds himself in readiness to furnish satisfactory proof of the statement if required.

The people will here see a specimen of the manner in which our public works are and have been conducted under the rule of Shunkism! They will also learn as the Erie Gazette well remarks, why our Public Improvements have not been more productive in former years. And in this connection, an important inquiry suggests itself, which the people, we trust, will wisely answer at the ballot-box. It is this: if one Whig member of the Canal Board has succeeded in drawing largely increased revenue from the State works, what might not be expected from the conjoint exertions of two?

Voters of all parties should ponder this question, and let its forcible suggestions impel them to a truly Pennsylvanian course of action.—Lanc. Trib.

GEN. IRVIN AND THE PROSPECT.

The Village Record says—"The Whigs of Pennsylvania have never presented a more undivided front than at this moment. Wherever we turn, the most gratifying prospect is seen. All the counties are working with consummate tact and judgment, preparatory to the great effort in October. Gen. Irvin is the man of the people—intelligent, honest and unostentatious. A better man was never put forward for the votes of a free people. The utmost confidence may be reposed in him. During a long life he has never faltered for a moment in the straight forward discharge of duty. He is eminently qualified for the duties of the office to which we would elevate him. His integrity is above suspicion. Well may the Whig party rally with confidence upon Irvin."

County Committee.

Samuel W. Pearson,	John J. Schell,
Perry Walker,	Samuel Miller,
Horace Ludington,	Aaron Schrack,
John P. H. Walker,	Elijah Wagner,
C. M. Hicks,	Geo. Klingaman, Jr.
Daniel Lepley,	Jacob Hoon
Jacob Lambert,	Michael Berkey,
Samuel Bitner,	William Reel,
Adam Holtzapple,	George Masters,
Edmund Kiernan,	M. Zimmerman,
Henry Fisher, Jr.,	Jacob Fleck.

Township Committees of Vigilance.

ADDISON.—Samuel Elder, Esq., Moses A. Ross, Esq., John Hanna, Esq., John Hartzell, Esq., Capt. Jon. Hinebaugh, John Irwin, Jonas Peck.

ALLEGHENY.—Valentine Hoon, David Weisel, John Mull, Daniel Martz, Esq., Phillip Hoon, John Weisel.

BERLIN.—Jacob Kimmel, Esq., Dr. M. Berkey, Col. John H. Smith, Peter Knepper, Charles Stoner, William Knepper.

BROTHERSVALLEY.—Samuel Bitner, Jonathan Walker, Jacob K. Beighley, Jacob Geeting, Jesse Long, Edward Kimmel.

CONEMAUGH.—George Masters, Esq., Jos. Hoffman, Isaac Kaufman, John Howard, Cyrus Shaffer, Jacob Ream.

ELKLICK. — Elijah Wagner, Gabriel Miller, Michael Hay, Esq., Peter Keim, Robert Patton, Jenkin Griffith, Jacob Schrack.

GREENVILLE:—Geo. Klingaman, Jr., Samuel M. Haller, Samuel Griffith, Esq., Peter Engle, Jacob P. Hutzel, Jacob Lint.

JENNER.—Edmund Kiernan, Samuel Murphy, Esq., Gillian Walter, John Duncan, John Walter, Jeremiah Shaffer.

JEFFERSON.—John Baker, David Lohr, Jacob Fleck, John C. Benford, Peter Friedline, Daniel Bowman.

MILFORD.—John A. Baker, Esq., John Knable, Jacob Cable, Eli K. Haines, Samuel Kooser, John Chorpenning, Jonathan Laub.

PAINT.—Peter Berkey, Esq.. Isaac Holsoppel, Esq., John T. Miller, Adam Holsoppel, Daniel Berkey, of P., Henry Custer.

QUEMAHONING.—Samuel Kimmel, Samuel Swank, Jacob Miller, of Jos., John Maurer, Jacob Bowman, A. J. Lohr.

SOMERSET BOROUGH.—Fred'k. Weimer, Jacob Mier, Gillian Lint, Esq., John C. Kurtz, Jos. B. Earl, John J. Schell.

SOMERSET, TP.—A. Beam, Esq., Jos. Rhoads, Washington Benford, Jacob Walter, Jos. Chorpenning, John Casebeer. Josiah Lichtenberger, Philip Smith.

SHADE.—John Wagner, Jesse Slick, Wm. Reel, Esq., David Rodgers, Jacob Lambert, Emanuel Specht.

SOUTHAMPTON.—John R. Brenham, Esq., John Brallier, John Hoyman, Wm. Critchfield, Esq., Samuel P. Snyder, Gideon Bowman.

STOYSTOWN.—Aaron Crissey, Henry Fisher, Dr. Samuel Postlethwaite, Geo. Heinish, John H. Snyder, Henry Stewart.

STONYCREEK.—Jacob Lambert, Esq., Benjamin Kimmel, George Lohr, Jacob Will, Abner Yoder, Moses Lambert.

SUMMIT.—Col. C. M. Hicks, Elias K. Beighley, Daniel Peck, Adam Yoder, Jacob Berkley, Wm. Miller.

TURKEYFOOT.—Thomas Ream, Michael Sanner, Aaron Schrack, Levi Leichliter, Alex. Hanna, Esq., Israel Rhoads.

Married:

On the 24th August, by John A. Baker, Esq., Mr. Jonathan Pile, to Miss Catharine Bailey.

On the 15th August, by H. B. Barnes, Esq., Mr. John Pile, of Jackson county, Ill., to Miss Adaline King.

New Advertisements.

TEACHERS WANTED.

THE School Directors of the township of Somerset, wish to employ 20 competent teachers, for said township commencing school on Monday the 4th day of October next. They also hereby give notice that each district is required to appoint a committee of three, who are to accept or refuse the teachers assigned for their respective districts. The Directors will meet on Saturday previous, at the house of Jacob Neff in Somerset Borough.

By order of the Board,
HENRY J. HEIPLE, Sec'y.
Sept 14, 1847.

Cheap Watches and Jewelry.

FULL Jewelled Gold Levers for $40, warranted.—Jacob Ladomus, No. 246 Market street, has constantly on hand a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, at the following low prices—

Full Jewelled Gold Levers,	$40 00
" Siver "	20 00
Gold Lepines, full Jewelled	30 00
Silver Lepines,	13 00
Silver Quartiers,	$9 00 a 10 00

With a large assortment of Fine Jewellery, such as ear rings, finger rings, breast pins, bracelets, gold and silver pencils, gold chains, &c. Has also on hand a complete assortment of Lunette, patent and plain Watch glasses, Main Springs, Verges, Dials and Hands of every description; and in fact, a complete assortment of Watchmakers' tools and Watch Materials, to which he would call the attention of the country trade in general.

☞Those wishing anything in the above line, would find it to their advantage to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

JACOB LADOMUS,
No. 246 Market street, below 8th,
Sept14-'47-6m Philadelphia.

JOB PRINTING,

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Notice.

ALL persons who know themselves indebted to the undersigned, while engaged in the TINNING BUSINESS, by note or book account, are requested to make payment of the same immediately to J. H. Benford, as a longer indulgence cannot be given.

JAMES H. BENFORD & CO.
Sept. 7' 47.

PUBLIC SALE OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,

in Somerset township, Somerset Co., Pa.

Saturday, October 16th, 1847.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by public outcry, on the premises, on Saturday the 16th day of October next, the following described real estate, late the property of Joseph Lichty of Somerset township, deceased, viz:

ONE PLANTATION

or tract of land situate in Somerset tp, 2 miles north of Somerset borough on the Somerset and Conemaugh turnpike road adjaining lands of Abraham Lichty, John Marteeny, jr., Peter Lichty, Mathias Shallis and others, containing two hundred and forty two (242) acres more or less of which about

160 acres are cleared,

and under a good state of cultivation, with a large hewn log house, two stories high, weatherboarded and painted, a frame house of one story and painted, a large barn and other outbuildings thereon erected, there are about 30 acres of meadow, and a large apple orchard and a number of cherry and plum trees, all of choise fruit on the premises, also several never failing streams of good water.

TERMS.—$1200 in hand and the residue in annual installments of $250 without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds. Possession to be given on the 1st day of April next.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when due attendance will be given by

HENRY MEYERS,
SAMUEL LICHTY,
Sept. 14. 1847. Adm'rs.

Somerset County, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

To JAMES DOWNER GREETING:

WHEREAS, Mary Elizabeth Downer, by her father and next friend Andrew Craig, did on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1847, refer her petition to the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, Esquire, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, praying for causes therein set forth, she might be divorced from the bonds of Matrimony, entered into with you the said James Downer, in a l time to come, as if she never had been married, or as if you were naturally dead. We therefore command you as we have heretofore commanded you the said James Downer that setting aside all excuses and other business you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at our county court of Common Pleas there to be held on the third Monday in November next, to answer the petiton or libel of the said Mary Elizabeth Downer by her father and next friend Andrew Craig, and to show cause if any you have why the said Mary Elisabeth your wife should not be divorced from your society, fellowship and company, and from the bonds of matrimony contracted with you the said James as fully and as effectually as if she never had been married, or as if you were naturally dead, agreeably to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, and hereof you are not to fail.

Witness the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black President of our said court at Somerset this 6th day of September A. D. 1847.

A. J. OGLE.
Sept. 14, 1847. Poth'y.

Notice.

THE firm of Shryock, Bingham and Co. at Shade Furnace was dissolved on the 27th day of July last, by Jno. K. Shryock transferring his interest in said firm to A. F. Royer. The business is now conducted by Wm. L. Shryock, Rob't. Bingham and A. F. Royer, under the name of

SHRYOCK, BINGHAM & ROYER.
August 30 1847—sept7-3t

Stray Steer.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Turkeyfoot township, about the 4th of July last, a 3 year old

Red Steer,

branded on the left hip "B. S." a white stripe on back between the hips, and has long slim horns. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold as the law directs.

Sept7-'47-3t* JOHN BROOK.

United States Newspaper Advertising and Subscription Agency,

FOR English, German and French papers. Advertisements inserted to order in the various newspapers published in the United States, at the same terms that are charged at the different offices.

Merchants' Accounts, and others collected and promptly attended to in all parts of the United States.

E. W. CARR.

Authorized Newspaper Agent, Sun Buildings, Third and Dock Streets, opposite Merchants' Exchange, or 440 North Fourth street.

Printing Inks of every description, furnished to publishers at manufacturer's prices.

N. B.—Warranted to give satisfaction.

Dr. W. S. Harah,

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Centreville and vicinity. His office is at the White Hall Inn, (Joseph Pile's,) where at all times he may be found, unless absent on professional business. june8 tf

Notice to Collectors.

THE Commissioners of Somerset co., hereby notify the Collectors of taxes, that it is positively necessary they should each pay into the treasury, as large an amount of money as possible on or before the first day of October next. On that day the annual payment of one thousand dollars upon the property purchased for the use of the poor, becomes due, and it is expected that every man will perform his duty in regard to paying off said claim, and thus save the payment of interest.

By order of the Board.
R. L. STEWART,
Sept. 7. 1847. Clerk.

PUBLIC SALE.

TWO CARDING MACHINES AND FULLING MILL.

THE undersigned, Executors of the last will and testament of George Hay, dec'd., will sell at public sale on Friday the 17th September inst., ten or fifteen acres of land situate in Summit tp Somerset county, Pa., adjoining land of Daniel Baer, David Hay and others, on which are erected a fulling mill, two carding machines, a house, one and a half stories high, and a stable. Sale will be held on the premises.

BENJ. HAY,
SIMON HAY,
Sept. 7. 1847. Ex'rs.

LIME KILN.

THE undersigned give notice that they have lately erected on the land of Samuel Boger, in Brothersvalley township, 3 miles south of Berlin, a large

Lime Oven,

which is now in successful operation.—The oven is conveniently to a coal bank, which will enable them to burn and furnish any quantity of lime on short notice, and at the low price of

8 cents per bushel.

They are assured that they can furnish as good a quality of lime as can be had at any other Kiln in this county or elsewhere. All persons are invited to give them a call, and if they are not satisfied with the quality and prices, they need not purchase.

CONRAD STOY & CO.
Sept7-'47-4t

Copper, Sheet-Iron and TIN-WARE, MANUFACTORY,

One door east of the "Herald" Office, and immediately opposite Stahl's Hatter Shop, Main street, Somerset, Pa.

ALEXANDER SHAFFER,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Somerset and vicinity that he has purchased from J. H. Benford & Co., their entire stock, and that he will continue to manufacture, TIN, **Copper and Sheet-Iron-ware,** at the old stand. Having lately purchased at Cumberland, a fresh supply of tin, sheet-iron and copper, he is now prepared to make to order all kinds of ware in his line of business. His work shall not be surpassed in style or durability.

Merchants and others

who keep Tin-ware for sale had better give him a call, as he can sell them ware as low as it can be bought at any other shop of the kind in the county. Approved country produce taken in exchange for ware. Mending done on short notice, and reasonable prices. Remember the shop is on Main street, one door east of the "Herald" office, Somerset, Pa.

August 31, 1847.

N. B. A good journeyman wanted, to whom liberal wages will be given.—Application to be made immediately.

Public Sale.

A VALUABLE FARM,

in Conemaugh township, Somerset co., Pa.

THERE will be sold by public outcry on the premises of John Forney, dec'd. in Conemaugh tp, Somerset county, Pa., on Saturday the 16th day of October next. One plantation or

Tract of Land,

containing 180 acres and allowance, more or less, about 150 Acres cleared and under good fence, 25 or 30 acres in good meadow, not less than 50 ton of hay made yearly, with never failing water in each field; adjoining lands of John Burntrager, Samuel Berkey, and others, with a large two story frame house,

BANK BARN,

cider mill and press and other buildings; also an orchard and sugar camp on the premises. Terms of sale, two thousand dollars in hand, of which the interest of one thousand to be paid to the widow, at five per cent yearly during her life, after her death the above one thousand dollars to be paid in five eqal annual payments without interest; also the gales to be paid in six annual payments. Also to be sold subject to a dower of twenty one dollars and fifty cents to the widow of Sep. Miller, dec'd., during her life time. Also at the same time and place another tract or parcel of wood land in Jenner township, Somerset co., Pa. containing 37 acres more or less, adjoining land of John Burntrager, John Dibert and others, well timbered. Attendance will be given by

JOHN FORNEY, } Ex'rs.
MICHAEL HORNER, }
Sept. 7. 1847.

THE LIP AND THE HEART.

BY JOHN Q. ADAMS.

One day, between the Lip and Heart
A worldless strife arose,
Which was expertest in the art
His purpose to disclose.

The Lip called forth his vassal Tongue,
And made him vouch—a lie!
The slave his servile anthem sung,
And braved the listening sky.

The Heart to speak in vain essayed,
Nor could his purpose reach—
His will nor voice nor tongue obeyed,
His silence was his speech.

Mark thou their difference, child of earth!
While each performs his part;
Not all the Lip can speak, is worth
The silence of the Heart.

OFFICIAL.

FROM THE 'UNION' OF WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

Landing of Paredes.

A New Orleans paper makes some complaint of the want of vigilance in our agents in Europe, and of the commanding officer at Vera Cruz, in relation to Gen. Paredes. It might be imprudent at this time to divulge all the facts connected with this subject, but they would clear our agents abroad of any shadow of complaint. Col. Wilson, at Vera Cruz. has not been asleep upon his post. It is difficult to detect every spy who may land on the coast; but we have lately been informed by the New Orleans papers that very lately he has forbidden a suspicious character to land, and sent him off. As to the landing of Paredes, the following extracts of Col. Wilson's letter to the Secretary of War (the last which has been received from him) relieve him from any imputations of remissness, and lay the censure upon others:

Extract of a letter from Col. Wilson to the Secretary of War.

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VERA CRUZ, AUGUST 15.

"I have the honor to report that on the 14th instant the British steamer Tevi-ot, Captain May, arrived here from England and the Havana, having Gen. Paredes on board, under the assumed name of M. Martinez; who in consequence of the tardiness of the boarding officer, (Capt Clark,) landed at between 6 and 7 A. M. incognito, from a four-oared boat, apparently prepared for the occasion. In his transit through the gate of the mole he was recognized by an inspector, who took no notice of him. Therefore, I immediately ordered the discharge of both him and Captain Clark—the former for having lost sight of the main object, notwithstanding my office is but a few yards from the mole. * * * * * *

"The General, having arrived at the house of a Mr. Jose G. Zamora, a native merchant, he presented a letter of introduction from Paris, and requested that horses might be directly furnished for himself and servant—a request immediately complied with; and but ten minutes after his landing he passed through one of the gates of the city on his way to the interior, without myself or any of my officers being able to avoid it, from the circumstance of his arrival and presence here being unknown, and the letters from the United States Consul at the Havana, giving notice of his having left, not being delivered to me until after the General's departure, owing to their being in possession of a lady passenger on board."

FROM THE SAME PAPER, OF SAME DATE.

MAJOR LALLY.

Some solicitude is felt about the fate of the detachment which this officer commands, on its route to Gen. Scott's camp. The "Patria," the Spanish paper of New Orleans, publishes a report that the train had been surrounded, and Major Lally compelled to surrender. We attach no great importance to the statements of a journal which is Mexican in spirit, and has recently circulated more than one extravagant misrepresentation upon the war. The train, however, is one of the smallest which has gone up; and we shall await its fate with some anxiety.

We have seen the last letter from Major Lally, written from the bridge twenty-four miles from Vera Cruz, near Paso Ovejas, on the 11th of August. He states that they were attacked on the day before by the Mexicans, who were posted on a hill covering the road; and our troops carried at once, by charging up with voltiguers. They continued to fire upon our troops from the chapparel, attacking along the whole train; but they were repulsed, after a fight which lasted about an hour. He had two officers (Captains J. H. Calwell, of the voltiguers, and Arthur C. Cummings, of the 11th) wounded severely, though hopes are entertained of their recovery. One man was mortally wounded, and eight others wounded, most of them severely. The Major had sent back to Col. Wilson, to request him to send up three ambulances, with an escort to take them back. He also requested reinforcements to be sent to him, which he hoped would overtake him at the national bridge.

The attack of the guerrillas was made on the front, the centre, and rear; but our troops were prepared at all points, our force in rear being nearly as large as in front, a guard in the centre of the wagons of two companies, and flankers all along the train. Our train of 70 wagons was kept compact. Great credit is given to Capt. Alvord, who, as usual, was distinguished for his courage and judgment, to Capt. Hutter, who commanded the right wing; and to Lieut. Ridgely, who was under his command. The artillery commanded by Lieut. H. B. Sears, 2d artillery, was well served, and did good execution.

BLANK DEEDS.

A Lot of Blank Deeds just printed, on fine white paper, and now for sale at this office.

☞ *Citizens of Somerset.* ☜

Pause! Reflect!! Decide!!!

Men may cry peace! peace!! when there is no peace!!!

The war! is actually begun!! but "Gen. Taylor never surrenders," neither does the "Rev. B. Hibbard's Vegetable Antibilious Family Pills;" where they once charge upon bilious diseases, such as bilious, remitting, intermitting, congestive, typhus and eruptive fevers, bilious cholic, cholera morbus, dysentary, sick head-ache, &c. in short all diseases arising from a disordered state of the stomach and blood; keep the liver stimulated into healthy action, the blood cleansed from all impurities, and you are certain to procure and maintain uninterrupted good health. The most potent purifyer of the blood and corrector of the liver is "Hibbard's pills."

Females if you are unwell, procure and use Rev. B. Hibbard's vegetable pills, they reopen all obstructions. cleanse the system, purify the blood and give animation, health and beauty to all who use them, such as you cannot receive from the use of any other medicine.—Dose half a pill.

Dyspeptics don't despair, here is a certain cure. Dyspepsia of ten years standing, and after all other medicines had failed, has been cured by the use of Rev B. Hibbard's pills; taken in quarter of pill doses, three times a day for three weeks.

Doctor J Wildemuth, of Montgomery co., Va., says he has used them in his practice for three years, and finds them the best medicine he has ever used; never being disappointed in any case he employed them in. We refer you to him personally.

These pills have such a reputation in Illinois, that they have given to them the name of "King Pills." Try them, you who are ill, and want a cheap, safe, certain and speedy remedy. Dose from half a pill to two pills. Circulars can be had of agents free of charge.

Price 12½. 25 and 50 cents per box,
Sold by the following agents, viz:
Snyder & Zimmerman, Stoystown,
Samuel Kimmel, Pine Mills,
Walter Chalfant, Allegheny Summit,
J. H. & E. Benford, Snydersville,
Michael Sipe, Somerset tp.
William M'Creery, Druggist, Somerset, Pa., General and supplying agent for this county.

August 31, 1847 6m

THE Great Preventive Medicine!—Though Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills have achieved triumph upon triumph, in the cure of obstinate cases of disease, even after they had been entirely given up, and after all other remedies had failed, yet their power of prevention may be justly esteemed their growing glory! "Storms," it is said, "purify the air," but storms do mischief also, and are so far an evil. Were it within human power to maintain the Electrical equilibrium between the earth and air, there would be no occasion for storms, for the air would always be pure.

So of the human body. If kept free from morbid humors, the action is regular and healthy. But if those humors are allowed to accumulate, a crisis, or, in other words, a storm, will arise, which is always more or less dangerous.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are equally well calculated to prevent the storm, or to allay it when it comes. But prevention is better than cure, besides being cheaper and less troublesome.—The delay of a day in the commencement of sickness has often proved fatal, and always renders the case more difficult to manage.

Let the sickness be caused by changes of weather, high living, want of exercise, close confinement, functional derangement, or anything else, the effect upon the body is much the same—is equally dangerous, and is removable by the same means.

Have you a cold? Let it not ripen into Consumption. Are you Dyspeptic? Beware of the hypochondria. Two Pills taken every other night on an empty stomach, for a short time, will, in nine cases out of ten, cure the Dyspepsia, and thereby drive away the legion of "devils blue." For Headache, no medicine is superior to *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.* Costiveness, that prolific mother of disease, is caused by a torpid state of the liver, which these Pills effectually cures. By striking at the root of disease, Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills prevent all and cure all.—They can hardly ever be taken amiss, if used with common discretion; and we commend them to the use of those who have not yet tried them.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds; Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine The safest course is, to purchase from the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village & town in the state.

Agents for Somerset County.

PARKER & ANKENY, Somerset,
M. A. Ross, Petersburg,
Samuel Kimmel, Pine Mills,
G. Parker & Co. Jennerville,
Michael Sipe, Somerset township,
Anghinbaugh & Brubaker, Centreville
Stevens & Schlag, Bakerstown,
J. Shaffer Sr. & Co. Stoystown,
W. Chalfant, Buckstown,
Hay & Baer, Lavansville,
J. C. Darrell, Smithfield.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills*, wholesale and retail, 169 Race Street, Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich Street, New York, and 198 Tremont Street, Boston. [may4]

JOB PRINTING.

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff to give public notice of such election, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected: In pursuance thereof,

I, Samuel Griffith,

High Sheriff of the County of Somerset do hereby make known and give public notice to the qualified electors of the said county, that a

GENERAL ELECTION

will be held on the second Tuesday of October next, (being the 12th day of the month,) at the several election districts, to wit:

The Electors of the borough and township of Somerset, to meet at the Court House, in said borough;

The Electors of the township of Milford, to meet at the house of John Weller, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Turkeyfoot, to meet at the house of Joseph Pringey, (now George Ansel,) in said township;

The Electors of the township of Addison, to meet at the house of Samuel Elder, in the town of Petersburgh, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Elklick, to meet at the house formerly occupied by Joseph Mills, in Sallisbury, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Summit, to meet at the School House of Myers' Mill, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Greenville, to meet at the house of Geo. Long, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Southampton, to meet at the house of Daniel Lepley, in said township;

The Electors of the Borough of Berlin and the township of Brothersvalley, to meet at the house of Archibal Compton, in said borough;

The Electors of the township of Stonycreek, to meet at the house of Jacob Will, jr, in said township;

The Electors of the Borough of Stoystown, to meet at the house of John Hite, in said borough;

The Electors of the township of Quemahoning, to meet at the house of David Shaffer, in Stoystown;

The Electors of the township of Allegheny, to meet at the house of James Philson, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Conemaugh, to meet at the house of Peter Levy, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Shade to meet at the house of Henry Fry, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Paint to meet at the School House erected on the land of Henry Berkey, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Jenner, to meet at the house of George Parker, in said township;

The Electors of the township of Jefferson, will elect at the house of Henry Baker, in said township;

At which time and places the Qualified Electors aforesaid will elect by ballot,

One Person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One Person for Canal Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One Person for Member of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One Person for Commissioner of the County of Somerset,

One Person for County Treasurer.

One Person for Auditor of said County,

One Person for Poor House Director, for three years, and One Person for Poor House Director for one year.

☞ The election to be opened between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock in the forenoon, by a public proclamation, and to be kept open until 7 o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed. ☜

"The inspectors and judges of the election, shall meet at their respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before nine o'clock of the morning of the second Tuesday of October, and each of said Inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district."

"And it is further directed, that the Sheriff 'shall give notice that every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent, who is, or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector, or clerk of any election of this commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector, shall not attend on the day of election, the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceeding election, shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected a judge shall appoint an inspector in his place; and in case the person elected a judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes, shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district, for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill the vacancy."

"In case any clerk, appointed under the provision of this act, shall neglect to attend at any election during said year it shall be the duty of the inspector who appointed said clerk, or the person filling the place of such inspector, to forthwith appoint a suitable person as clerk, qualified as aforesaid, who shall perform the duties for the year."

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors, respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspector, and judge when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors or either of them, shall from time to time require."

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, at least ten days immediately preceeding such election, and within two years paid a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State 6 months Provided, That the white freeman, citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years and have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes."

"No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the commissioners, unless, First he produce a receipt for the payment, within two years, of a State or county tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence either on his own oath or affirmation, or the oath or affirmation of another that has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt, shall make an oath to the payment thereof; or Second if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose an oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the accounts given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the list by the inspectors and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason thereof having paid tax, or the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like notes in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessor, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors, to examine such person on oath as the qualifications, and if he claims to have resided in the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceeding said election, and shall also swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove into the district for the purpose of voting therein.'

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of his residence and payment of taxes, as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district, in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this act, from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window, or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use or practice any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector or to prevent him from voting or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and be imprisoned for any time not less than one month nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the court, where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, or district, or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to a vote therein, then on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than 6 months nor more than 2 years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, challenge or invite any person to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

"If any person not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election in this commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified, shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualification, shall aid to procure such person to vote, the person offending, shall on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

"If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets folded together with the intent illegally to vote, advise and procure another so to do, he or they offending shall on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars; and be imprisoned for any term not less than three or more than twelve months.

"If any person not qualified to vote in this commonwealth agreeably to law, (except the sons of qualified citizens,) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of issuing tickets or of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such an offence; and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months."

And the return judges of the respective districts are requested to meet at the Court House in the borough of Somerset, on the Friday succeeding the second Tuesday in October, (being the 15th) then and there to perform the duties enjoined upon them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Somerset, this 24th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and the 72st of the Independence of the United States.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH, Sheriff.

MARBLE TOMB STONES.

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public generally, that he continues to carry on the Stone cutting business, at his shop in Somerset, where he will always keep on hand and finish to order a variety of MARBLE and COMMON

TOMB STONES,

all of which will be sold at reasonable prices.

Country produce taken in exchange for work at market prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.

March 2, 1847—1y

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,

PARTICULARLY TO

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞ No contagious diseases will be admitted. J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D

'Gen. Taylor never surrenders!'

PINE MILL MANUFACTORY,

one half mile East of Stoystown, Somerset Co., Pa., near the great Philadelphia and Pittsburg Turnpike Road.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to the public, that they have entered into partnership in the *Woollen Manufacturing Business*, and having received new

POWER LOOMS

and *CARDING MACHINE* from the East, of the most approved and latest fashion; and all other machinery new and in prime order, they are ready and anxious to accommodate customers in every branch of manufacturing; from

WOOL CARDING

and Fulling to manufacturing Sattinetts, Cloths, Jeans, Flannells, Blankets, Carpetting, &c., &c., according to order, in a workmanlike manner,

And at 20 per cent lower than usual for manufacturing, without delay or disappointment. Having in their employ the most skilful workmen that can be procured, they feel confident of rendering entire satisfaction.

S. KIMMEL,
D. KOONTZ,

Pine Mills, April 27, 1847

Consumption of the Lungs.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—A compound Balsamic preparation from Wild Cherry Bark and Tar—the best remedy known to the world for the cure of Coughs, colds, asthma, croup, bleeding of the lungs, whooping cough, bronchitis, influenza, shortness of breath, pain and weakness in the breast or side, liver complaint and first stages of consumption.

We will not assert that this Balsam will cure Consumption in its very worst form, but it has cured many after all other means of relief had been tried in vain. And why not? It seems that WILD CHERRY was designed by Nature to be our PANECEA for the ravaging disease of this cold latitude. Let not the despairing invalid waste his money and lose time, to him so all important, in experimenting with the trashy nostrums of the day, but use at once a medicine that will cure, if a cure be possible—a medicine that science approves, and many years of experience has demonstrated that it always relieves.

"*There is no such thing as fail*" in the history of this wonderful BALSAM. Evidence the most canvincing- evidence that no one could doubt, fully establishes this fact. For the sake of brevity we select the following from thousands.

Isaac Platt Esq., Editor of the Poughkeepsie Eagle, one of the most influential Journals in the state of New York, states, under the authority of his own name, that a young lady, a relative of his, of very delicate constitution was attacked in February, 1842, with severe cold, which immediately produced spitting of blood, cough, fever, and other dangerous and alarming symptons—Through medical treatment and care she partially recovered during the summer. But on the return of winter she was attacked more violently than at first, she became scarcely able to walk, and was troubled with cough, chills, and fever every day, and appeared to be going rapidly with Consumption; at this time, when there was no sine of improvement, Mr. Platt procured a bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which she took, and it seemingly restored her. She got a second, and before it was half taken she was restored to perfect health, which she has enjoyed to the present time, without the slightest symptons of her former disease.

The following we have just received from Messrs. Fall, McCracken & Co. agents for the sale of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, at Lancaster, Ohio.

To the Public.—I feel it my duty as an act of kindness to the afflicted, to inform them what Wistar's Balsam of wild Cherry has done for my daughter.—There is many a parent who has given up a beloved daughter or son, as a prey to that fell destroyer consumption. They have, as I have done, tried all the most skilful and eminent physicians within their knowledge, and all of the most popular remedies that seemed to hold out some hope for a continuance of life, without getting any relief. ☞ To all such who, like me, have been seeking with trembling hope for some remedy of real efficiency, I would say, seek no farther but try at once Dr. Wistars Balsam of Wild Cherry. My daughter Sarah Jane, aged 17 years, whose life for months had been dispaired of, and was supposed a sure prey to consumption, has been cured; restored to perfect health; and that too by using five bottles of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

JONATHAN COULSON.

Greenfield, Tp. Fairfield city, O March 15.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

Sold in Cincinnati on the corner o Fourth and Walnut streets by

SANFORD & PARK,
Gen'l agents for the Western States.

AGENTS FOR WISTAR'S BALSAM.
S. KURTZ, Somerset,
J Lloyd & Co, Donegal,
S Philson, Berlin,
H Little, Stoystown,
G H Keyser, Bedford,

October 20, 1846.—1y